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and prevent parasitism, and then see how a *Cuscuta* would behave. *Corallorhiza* at the time of flowering has a large mass of coral-like tissue at the base. Transplanting these I find the plants live and flower several years. *Sarcodes sanguinea* with a similar and larger mass has not grown the second year for me.

It is clear that there is a varying power of adaptation in parasitic plants much greater than is generally supposed, affording a fine field for the student in evolution. I read a paper on this subject at the Boston meeting above cited; but, annoyed at the mysterious disappearance from the President's desk of my carefully prepared drawings, I did not publish it. But with some recent interest manifested the above facts may be worth recording.
THOMAS MEEHAN.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

The Giant Sundew Heliotropic.

The *Drosera* of all American *Droseras* is the *D. filiformis*, and its abundance in the low ground at this time of the year is particularly striking. The round leaved species (*Drosera rotundifolia*) covers the otherwise bare white moist sand in many places and sends up its slender scapes bearing the small, erect, pale pink blossoms, while in the more grassy areas associated with the common pale yellow leaved pitcher plant (*Sarracenia flava*), the *Drosera filiformis*, thrives in all its attractiveness. At a distance of a few rods the blooms of this sundew might be mistaken for the rich orchid, *Calopogon tuberosus*, as the flower, fully an inch across, has the same beautiful bright purple color. The smooth erect scape is about a foot and a half high, therefore exceeding somewhat the extremely viscid filiform leaves which unroll from the top as they unfold. After a few days the old leaves have secured many small insects, and their neatness and peculiar beauty in the morning sun are somewhat impaired thereby.

But it is with the behavior of the blossoms that this note has particularly to do. Aside from the scape being many-flowered and the raceme hanging down like the bend of a shepherd's crook, it may be said that this curve straightens out fast enough, so that a new flower is brought out each day to the top of the bend, when it displays its rich colored corolla and showy yellow anthers. Most interesting of all is the fact that the blossom invariably faces the morning sun; at least in counting a hundred or more to-day there was not a single exception save in one case, and that was caught in the "hook" of its neighbor and faced northeast instead of east. Our giant sundew, among its many attractions is therefore prominently heliotropic so far as its beautiful purple blossoms are concerned.

BYRON D. HALSTED.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., May 11, 1891.

Flora of Richmond Co., N. Y.--Additions and New Localities, 1890.

APPENDIX NO. 6.

Ranunculus Ficaria, L. Willow Brook. Scarce.

Ranunculus lacustris, Beck & Tracy. (*Ranunculus multifidus*, Pursh). In a single pond hole, Ocean Terrace.

Ranunculus septentrionalis, Poir., replaces *R. fascicularis* of our Catalogue.

Hesperis matronalis, L. Annadale.

Lechea racemulosa, Lam., listed as occurring at Tottenville, proves to be an error in determination.

V. blanda, Willd. var. *amœna*, (Le Conte), B.S.P. Clove Valley.

Hypericum Canadense, L. *var. majus*, Gray. Garretsons. (Mrs. N. L. Britton).

Tilia Americana, L. Near Richmond. (Wm. T. Davis).

Nemopanthes mucronata, (L.), Trel. Giffords. (Wm. T. Davis).

Euonymus Europæus, L. Tottenville.

Fragaria Indica, Andr. Garretsons. (Miss Timmerman).

Eupatorium hyssopifolium, L. Pleasant Plains.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, L., var. *truncatum*, Gray. Oakwood.

Aster Radula, Ait. Mariners Harbor. (R. G. Eccles).

Aster vimineus, Lam. Garretsons.

Erigeron ramosus (Walt.), B.S.P., var. *discoideus* (Robbins) B.S.P. New Dorp.

Hieracium aurantiacum, L. Rossville.

Lactuca Canadensis, L. A peculiar form with linear, entire leaves. New Dorp.